

Mills House (Oaklands, Malvern)
State Route 708
Charlottesville vicinity
Albemarle County
Virginia

HABS No. VA-1086

HABS
VA,
2-CHAR.V,
9-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

MILLS HOUSE (Oaklands, Malvern)

HABS No. VA-1086

HABS
VA
2-CHAR

V9-

Location:

Mills House lies 0.2 miles west of state route 708, just 0.3 miles north of the intersection of state routes 708 and 637, which is approximately six miles west of Charlottesville in Albemarle County, Virginia.
USGS 7.5 Series, Crozet Quadrangle
UTM 17.707040.4211480

Present Owner
and Occupant:

Frederick Palmer and Gertrude Weber
Malvern Farm, Rt. 3 Box 162
Charlottesville, Virginia

Significance:

Presently called Malvern, the Mills House is an unusual example of the late eighteenth century Piedmont Virginia plantation house. Construction techniques and detailing suggest that though the house was begun in the 1790's, it was not completed until the 1820's, thus accounting for its transitional character. Its relatively small size and simple hall-parlor plan are contrasted by the exquisite Greek Revival detailing in the woodwork, particularly in the open staircase and in the fireplace mantels. The entrance location is curious in that it is on the western facade, when typically in the Federal Period, it would have been on the symmetrical south facade.

The house was inhabited until the early twentieth century, and at one time (1902-1910) by Benjamin Wheeler, the mayor of Charlottesville. Yet for the greater part of this century the house was unoccupied and was left to decay. An extensive and careful restoration was undertaken in 1970 by the present owners who restored Malvern to its original character.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: Because of the scarcity of records pertaining to Mills House, it is impossible to ascertain the exact date of its construction. According to Edgar Woods, (Albemarle County in Virginia, 1901, p. 236), construction may have begun as early as 1791 and continued until 1800, yet the physical evidence; i.e. symmetrical door and window mouldings and five course American bond brickwork, suggests that construction continued on into the 1820's.
2. Original and subsequent owners: The land upon which Mills House is built was part of a seventeen hundred acre tract of land originally owned by Matthew Mills, who acquired it by Land Grant in 1737. Upon his death Matthew Mills willed the land in three 567 acre sections to his three sons; Matthew, Charles, and Menan. Matthew and Charles both sold their portions, while Menan lived on his portion until at least 1800, though he owned it until 1811 (DB 17/494). The chain of title recording the ownership of "that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Albemarle on the Woods Road and Broadacse Branch of Mechum's River" (DB 13/320) follows:
 - 1800 Deed of Mortgage, December 4, 1799, recorded in DB 13/320 on June 2, 1800.
Menan Mills and wife, Frances
To
Chiles Terrell and Thomas Lewis, executors
 - 1811 Deed by Foreclosure, November 5, 1811, recorded in DB 17/494 on December 2, 1811.
Menan Mills and wife, Frances
To
Chiles Terrell
 - 1812 Deed, May 4, 1811, recorded in DB 18/65 on June 1, 1812.
Chiles Terrell
To
Daniel White

- 1838 Deed of Sale by Indenture, February 13, 1838,
recorded in DB 36/459 on November 5, 1838.
Mary A. Martin, Thomas and Margaret Jackson,
John and Elizabeth Jones, and Joseph and
Rhoda Grayson
To
Henry White and heirs
- 1888 Deed, October 31, 1888, recorded in DB 91/99
on December 17, 1888.
Samuel Garrett White
To
Thomas C. Jones
- 1888 Deed, October 31, 1888, recorded in DB 91/101
on December 17, 1888.
Thomas C. Jones
To
Charles S. White (W.R. Duke as trustee)
- 1891 Deed, January 2, 1891, recorded in DB 94/441
on January 22, 1891.
Charles S. White and wife, Pauline
To
Gerald McCarthy
- 1893 Deed, January 18, 1893, recorded in DB 98/384
on January 28, 1893.
Gerald McCarthy
To
Marshall S. and Edythe Shapleigh
- 1902 Deed, January 28, 1902, recorded in DB 125/278
on February 2, 1902.
Marshall S. and Edythe Shapleigh
To
Benjamin E. Wheeler
- 1910 Deed, September 12, 1910, recorded in
DB 143/360 on September 19, 1910.
Benjamin E. Wheeler
To
W.W. and Edith Manly
- 1911 Deed, April 10, 1911, recorded in DB 145/385
on April 25, 1911.
W.W. and Edith Manly
To
Urbin and Georgiana Wilford (Kiah Ford and
Charles Sackett, trustees)

- 1912 Deed, December 9, 1912, recorded in DB 151/132
on December 11, 1912.
Urbain and Georgiana Wilford
To
W.W. and Edith Manly
- 1913 Deed, February 10, 1913, recorded in
DB 152/196 on April 23, 1913.
W.W. and Edith Manly
To
Edward and Carrie L. Lucas
- 1916 Deed, March 7, 1916, recorded in DB 162/207
on March 30, 1916.
Edward and Carrie L. Lucas
To
William H. and Agnes Garrett
- 1917 Deed, April 25, 1917, recorded in DB 165/127,
199 on May 28, 1917.
William H. and Agnes Garrett
To
Adelaide M. Blick
- 1936 Deed, October 5, 1936, recorded in
DB 233/301 on October 17, 1936.
Adelaide M. Blick
To
W.E. and Grace Lindsay
- 1937 Deed, March 19, 1937, recorded in DB 235/88
on March 19, 1937.
W.E. and Grace Lindsay
To
W.R.C. and Alice D. Cocke
- 1943 Deed, September 18, 1943, recorded in
DB 258/92 on September 27, 1943.
Alice D. Cocke
To
Henry Holden (first mention of the name
"Malvern", "that certain tract or parcel
of land with the improvements thereon,
known as Malvern."
- 1946 Deed, September 25, 1946, recorded in
DB 270/261 on September 25, 1946.
Henry Holden
To
Francis P. Parker

- 1950 Deed, January 5, 1950, recorded in
DB 287/125 on January 6, 1950.
Winifred Parker, widow of Francis Parker
To
Carter and Cary N. Weisiger, Jr.
- 1965 Deed, September 14, 1965, recorded in
DB 411/173 on September 20, 1965.
Cary N. Weisiger, Jr.
To
Walker and Juliette Cowen
- 1968 Deed, July 30, 1968, recorded in DB 447/288
on August 16, 1968.
Walker and Juliette Cowen
To
F. Palmer and Gertrude Weber

3. Original plans and construction: To date there is no evidence of original drawings or plans. Upon analysis it is obvious that certain geometrical rules were followed in the conception of the house. (Illustrated on p. 4 of the measured drawings.) Both the plan and the western facade are organized according to the Golden Section. The hall-parlor plan, which Henry Glassie (Folk Housing in Middle Virginia, 1975, p. 75) traces back to English origins, includes a roughly square parlor and a rectangular entrance hall. Glassie notes that while in New England the fireplace would be placed centrally between the hall and parlor, in the south, due to the climate, it was more common to have an end chimney, as one sees in Mills House. The western facade reflects the plan and Golden Section in the asymmetrical window placement. The square is also a dominant figure in the architectural form of Mills House. The western facade, including the cellar and the roof, forms a square and the southern facade, excluding the cellar and gable, forms a square. The placement of the house in its setting was obviously thought out carefully: it is oriented with the cardinal points of the compass and sits on a high knoll of land so that the site descends on all sides, and therefore drainage is no problem and the view is unobstructed.
4. Alterations and additions: Though additions were made to and taken from the main house, there have been no major alterations to its original structure. The most curious aspect of the house, the western entrance, suggests an early alteration, which was made perhaps during the construction of the house. Typically, in a house of the Federal style, the entrance would be through the central bay of the symmetrical (in this case, south) facade. There

is evidence to support the notion that the entrance of Mills House may once have been on the symmetrical (south) facade. On the exterior the jack arch of the central window is made up of brick segments rather than whole bricks as in the two side jack arches, and the central window opening is two inches wider than the side window openings, or any other window openings in the house. On the interior one can see where the paneling has been pieced together both below and beside the window opening. Additionally, Gertrude Weber notes that the present western entrance is impractical because of the strong winds which come from the western mountains.

At some point, either late in the nineteenth century or early in the twentieth century, the southernmost second floor windows of the eastern facade were bricked in and a sleeping porch was added to that same level. In the 1930's ambitious plans were made for major additions to Mills House which would have more than tripled its size, yet these plans were never carried out. (The blueprints of these plans are in the possession of the Webers.) According to Gertrude Weber the actual use of Mills House for the greater part of the twentieth century has been to store hay and to provide a dance floor for local square dances.

In 1969 and 1970 the Webers carefully restored Mills House with the intention of retaining the integrity and authenticity of the original structure. (One can compare photographs taken by the Webers before the restoration with recent photographs.) An addition measuring 20' by 38' was added to the eastern side to provide a kitchen and porch area, as well as a guest room below in the cellar, and an entrance porch was added to the western facade. Alterations that were made were done for the purpose of modernizing the house (electricity and plumbing). In the cellar the dirt floor was covered with soapstone and a door was put in connecting the old cellar to the addition. On the second floor they moved the wall which had been along the staircase five feet eastward to provide a bathroom off of the main bedroom. The attic, which had been an open unfinished area, and was virtually destroyed when the roof was torn off in a 1954 tornado, was finished to allow space for a bathroom, closets, and a library-guest room. Changes that were made throughout the house included a slight lowering of all ceilings (for heating ducts), new woodwork with careful attention to match the existing woodwork, and new fireplace mantels made to match the originals (now in Dr. Edward's house in Gordonsville).

B. Historical Context

Just as it was difficult to determine the dates of construction of Mills House, it is difficult to understand its position historically. Menan Mills, who owned the land upon which Mills House was built, was a middle class farmer. According to tax records of 1782 he had ten slaves, twenty-one cattle, and seven horses, mares, and colts, which was an average to above average amount in comparison with other landholders. In 1791 Menan Mills married Frances Jouett, sister of the local Revolutionary War hero, Jack Jouett, and in all likelihood the house was built leading up to this occasion. Edgar Woods records that Menan was a Captain of the Second Company of the Second Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which was the military organization formed between 1794 and 1802 (Woods, p. 373). Evidently Mills' good fortune did not hold out, and again according to Woods, he left for Kentucky in 1811, leaving his wife and children in Albemarle County.

Due to the extent of Greek Revival detail in the mouldings and mantels and the five-course American bond on the north and east facades, one can safely assume that Daniel White, who owned Mills House from 1812 to 1838, probably had a lot to do with its detailing and completion.

Reading through the list of owners, one comes to the conclusion that Mills House was always somewhat of a dream house, waiting for final completion. Other examples of this house-type in Virginia, (Fortsville in Southhampton County, c. 1800), exhibit the main structure of Mills House with additions which balance its strong verticality. This suggests that Mills House too was once planned as a much larger structure. One can also not disregard the strong local influence of Thomas Jefferson and the Roman Revival he was bringing about with Monticello and the University of Virginia in nearby Charlottesville. The result of the austere two-and-a-half story structure is a provincial interpretation of contemporary styles. The structural and decorative aspects of both Federal and Greek Revival periods exist in one rather elegant composite, being neither of one style nor the other, but of both at the same time.

During the years that followed, Mills House gradually fell into a state of disrepair, due to the lack of consistent ownership. The restoration by the Webers has restored more than the physical fabric, but also the spirit of the house. The dream of the early builders has been brought most nearly to completion with their work. The modernization of Mills House has not destroyed its significance as an example of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century American domestic architecture.

Historical Context, cont.

The name of Mills House presents a problem. It is now known as Malvern (and has been for at least the greater part of this century (DB 258/92)), yet the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission maintains that its historical name is Oaklands. I have found no reference to this name in searching through Deed Books, Tax records, and historical accounts.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The two-and-one-half story structure presents an interesting and somewhat unique example of Federal period plantation architecture of Piedmont, Virginia. Its provincial character is maintained by the mixture of simple, austere facades and delicate detailing. The hall-parlor plan supports the simplicity of its design, while the elaborate open-well staircase brings an exquisite sense of detail.
2. Condition of fabric: The house is in excellent condition. The entire structure is original, yet much of the detailing has been replaced with replicas of the original work.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Over-all dimensions: The two-and-one-half story brick structure is 22'-9" X 35'-1" and is approximately 35' high to the ridge of the roof. It rests on a slightly raised cellar and is capped with a gable roof. The entrance (western) facade has three asymmetrical bays, while the southern facade has three symmetrical bays. The western and southern facades are done in Flemish bond, while the eastern and northern facades are of four and five course American bond. There is evidence that the mortar joints were penciled. The 38' X 20' addition was made in 1970 and extends to the east of the main structure.
2. Foundations: The brick cellar walls of the house are eighteen inches thick. Above grade the cellar walls continue until the tenth brick course, which is a flush row of headers marking the water table and are even with the top of the cellar window and door openings.
3. Walls:
 - a. West elevation: The west elevation with three asymmetrical bays and the entrance through the southern bay, was built in Flemish bond. The windows are lined up perpendicularly, one above the other, except for the cellar windows which are neither symmetrical to the facade nor perpendicular to the other windows. This perpendicular alignment of windows was common because it was expressly recommended by Asher Benjamin, "Openings of windows or

doors in different stories ought to be exactly perpendicular, one over the other." (The American Builder's Companion, 1806, p.101) The cornice with wood pendant moulding and H-fret frieze begins directly above the second floor windows at the 92nd brick course and continues until the 97th course, whereupon the slate roof begins.

- b. South elevation: The south elevation has three symmetrical bays and presents the gable form of the roof. Like the western facade it was done in Flemish bond. A half-circle window dominates the gable. In the gable one can also see the ghost-line of what once must have been a pediment. The cellar, and first and second story windows are placed perpendicularly in the facade.
 - c. East elevation: The east elevation, of four and five course American bond, is the most altered of the facades. The original openings imitated the openings of the west elevation. The southern-most windows of the second floor have been bricked in and the doors below them, which were once openings to the exterior, now open into the addition which extends off of the east elevation. The northern bay contains the exterior cellar entrance.
 - d. North elevation: The slightly off-center stepped chimney dominates the north elevation, which like the east elevation is of four and five course American bond. A single window is on either side of the chimney on the cellar, first floor, and attic levels; this arrangement repeats the tripartite organization of the southern facade.
- 4. Structural systems: The walls are load-bearing walls, which accounts for the regularity of the plan throughout the structure.
 - 5. Porches: The entrance was added in 1970 and was designed by Clay Lancaster, a Louisville, Kentucky architect, to best approximate what most probably would have existed.
 - 6. Chimney: The single chimney which serves all three fireplaces extends 1'-11" north of the northern facade and 2' above the ridge of the roof. It is of four and five course American bond and stepped between the 94th and 102nd courses. According to the Calder Loth, these characteristics, ("a straight sided breast and

only one set of stepped weatherings."), determine that the chimney is of the early to mid-nineteenth century ("Notes of the Evolution of Virginia Brickwork", 1974, p. 104).

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: There are two exterior doorways: the front entrance and the cellar entrance. The front door is a six-paneled Federal style door with a three-light transom above. The doorway measures 3'-6" X 9'-3", and follows the proportions recommended by Asher Benjamin for an interior door (1806 ed., p. 72, pl. 38). The door is trimmed with a six inch wide architrave moulding. The cellar door is a board door with plain trim and iron strap hinges. It measures 2'-8" X 6'.
- b. Windows: The cellar window openings are 3'-5" X 2'. The windows are divided into three equal vertical panes and protected on the exterior by four horizontally set diagonal wooden bars. The windows are surrounded by architrave moulding. The first and second floor window openings are typically 3'-9" wide and the double-hung sash windows are bordered with architrave trim moulding. The first floor windows are nine-over-nine light and have a jack arch above them. The second floor windows are six-over-nine light and only on the south facade do they have a row-lock course and jack arch above them. The attic has two slightly off-center windows facing north. They are six-over-six double-hung sash and surrounded by architrave moulding and have a row-lock course above. The half-circle window facing south is typical of the area and the period. It is now divided into four main segments, though earlier photographs show it divided into only two segments. It is encircled by a simple architrave moulding and semi-circular row of headers.

8. Roof: The roof is of slate and simple gable shape. An elaborate cornice with wood pendant moulding runs along the east and west facades where the roof meets the brick structure. The gable form is defined with a plain board trim on the south and north facades.

C. Description of Interior

1. Cellar:

- a. Room descriptions: The cellar was probably the kitchen originally. There are two rooms which reflect the hall-parlor plan of the main and second floors. The floors, originally of dirt, have been covered with soapstone. Plain wooden baseboards line the painted plaster walls. The original pit-sawn beams are exposed in the ceiling; they are approximately three inches wide and are placed twelve to sixteen inches apart running east to west.
- b. Openings: The cellar windows begin just above grade or about 5'-6" from the floor. The window openings are 3'-5" X 2' and the sill extends back fifteen inches. The windows are divided into three vertical panes and the original horizontal window grates are still there. The window openings are surrounded by a plain architrave moulding. The original entrance to the cellar was from the east and one entered about five below grade. The door is a plain board door with architrave moulding around it.
- c. Details: The unpainted, wood fireplace mantel is surprisingly delicate and ornate when considering the plainer, more utilitarian atmosphere of the cellar. The mantel is 4'-11" high and 6'-2 1/2" wide. The stepped shelf descends to a repetitive bullet-shaped frieze design by way of a series of cavetto, beaded, and cyma recta mouldings. The 4'-6" X 3'-7" opening is surrounded in brick and a single reeded pilaster on either side. This mantel in Mills House (as are the parlor and bedroom mantels) is an exact replica of the original which is in Dr. Edward's house in Gordonsville. The Webers have pictures and architectural drawings (by Clay Lancaster) of the original mantel.

2. First Floor:

- a. Room descriptions: The first floor, like the cellar, has two rooms; the entrance hall and the parlor. The parlor is approximately square, (19'-7" X 20'-7"), and the hall is rectangular (12'-1" X 20'-7"). The detailing of the rooms is similar. The oak floor boards are generally three to six inches wide and fourteen to eighteen

inches long. In the parlor they are laid from north to south and in the hall they are laid from east to west. Both rooms have paneled winscoting which extends 2'-4" to the sill of the windows. The walls are covered in plaster and painted an antique white. Gertrude Weber noted that the original color of the wainscot was an eggplant color, common to the early nineteenth century.

- b. Openings: The parlor and hall window openings are typically 3'9" X 7'-0". The nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows have many of the original blown glass panes. The splayed sills extend back fifteen inches to the window with symmetrical boxed wooden panels. The central window of the south facade is slightly different in that the paneling does not have a central square block as do the others. The window openings are surrounded by symmetrically moulded trim with corner blocks. The entrance door is a six-paneled Federal style door with a Greek Revival transom. The opening is surrounded with symmetrically moulded trim with corner blocks. The doors on the eastern facade, which now enter the addition are identical to the entrance door. The door between the hall and parlor is also six-paneled, but without the transom light. It is likewise trimmed in symmetrical moulding with corner blocks. Though these doors are not original, they are replicas of the originals which featured feather-edged panel boards which fit into stiles: the joint of the panel and stile was covered with a simple rounded moulding. According to Eric Sloane, these construction characteristics are of the eighteenth century (Reverence for Wood, p. 79).
- c. Details: The parlor fireplace mantel is 5' high and the shelf is 7' wide. The elaborate woodwork features a thumbnail and beaded cornice and a rounded dentil frieze. The center block is a gradually recessed rectangular panel, balanced on either side with a small arch-shaped niche. The 2'-7" X 3'-2" opening is surrounded with slate panels, a wooden architrave trim, and a pair of reeded colonettes.

The open-well openstring staircase with winders dominates the hall through all three stories with its delicacy and finesse.

Each tread is decorated with an ornamental carved bracket and acorn pendants hang down from the turned Federal newel posts on all inner corners of the staircase. The newel posts are mirrored on the walls with flat reeded pilasters. Two rectangular balusters per tread help the posts and pilasters support a ramped rail on either side of the stair. At the level of the attic floor, the carved brackets circle around the stairwell in a complete band. Typical of Jeffersonian architecture the stairway passes diagonally across window openings.

3. Second Floor:

- a. Room descriptions: The dimensions of the first floor are repeated in the second floor. The square northern room serves as a bed-chamber, while the hall is divided into a stair landing and a bathroom, which opens out into the bed-chamber. Originally there had been a wall along the stair banister, which enclosed a second smaller bed-chamber. The present owners moved that wall five feet eastward in creating the bathroom. The flooring is oak board similar in dimension to that on the first floor and is laid out from north to south. (The bathroom has a marble floor). The second floor rooms are detailed with a simple wooden baseboard and a chairrail at the height of the window-sill. The walls are plastered and painted.
- b. Openings: The second floor window openings are typically 3'-9" X 6'-3" and the sill extends back ten inches. As on the first floor, the window openings are splayed and detailed with symmetrical wooden panels and symmetrical moulding with corner blocks. These windows are shorter as they are six-over-nine light double-hung sash windows. The door between the bed-chamber and the stair landing is a six-panel Federal door similar to those on the first floor and the interior door described by Asher Benjamin (1806 ed., p. 72, pl. 38). Unlike the first floor openings, this door is surrounded with a simple asymmetrical architrave moulding similar to the chairrail.
- c. Details: The bed-chamber fireplace is an exquisite example of the period. The man-

tel is 4'-11" high and the stepped shelf is 6'-11" wide. The shelf mouldings are similar to the parlor mantel, yet the dentils are left square rather than rounded. A raised sunburst carving dominates the center block, and it is balanced with two end blocks each with three miniature arched niches. The 3' X 2'-6" opening is surrounded with slate panels, an architrave trim and a pair of pilasters with reeding in three sections.

4. Attic:

- a. Room description: The attic originally was unfinished, yet is now divided into a small bathroom to the south, closets between, and a library/guestroom to the north. The rooms now have oak flooring like the lower floors and are detailed with a six inch wooden baseboard. The ceiling has also been finished so that the rafters and structure are unexposed.
- b. Openings: The attic has three windows: a half-circle window facing south and two small rectangular six-over-six Federal sash windows facing north. They are all surrounded by simple architrave moulding and the half-circle window is placed within a rectangular wooden frame panel. The two northern window openings begin ten inches from the floor and reach to the slanted ceiling on the east and west. Because the chimney, which they border, is slightly off-center, they too are off-center; this can be seen in the moulding which must be cut short at the top right corner of the eastern window. The present doorways are low and surrounded with simple architrave moulding.

5. Hardware: None of the original hardware is in use, though the hardware used is of the correct time period. Gertrude Weber does have the original locks and keys, which are English and made of bell metal. The lock is identifiable by the impression of the maker which includes: J. Carpenter's Patent, J. Tildesley Licensee, and the royal seal.

6. Site: The house is sited advantageously on top of a knoll overlooking Albemarle pastureland. The entrance faces west toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, though the southern facade is equally as dominant. The house is positioned along the cardinal directions of the compass. Presently trees buffer the northern and eastern facades, though the original planting is unknown.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Books and Articles consulted

- Benjamin, Asher. The American Builders Companion.
Charlestown, Mass.: Samuel Etheridge, printer,
1806 (first edition), 1820 (third edition).
- Glassie, Henry. Folk Housing in Middle Virginia.
Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975.
- Loth, Calder. "Notes on the Evolution of Virginia
Brickwork from the 17th to Late 19th Centuries."
Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin,
6, No. 2, (1974), pp. 82-120.
- Sloane, Eric. Reverence for Wood. New York, Funk &
Wagnalls, 1965.
- Woods, Edgar. History of Albemarle County in Virginia.
Harrisonburg, Va.: C.J. Carrier Company, 1901,
rpt. 1978.

B. Primary Sources

- Gertrude Weber
- Architectural drawings by Clay Lancaster
- Albemarle County Deed Books, Albemarle County Court-
house, Charlottesville, Virginia.
- Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1782-1815, Microfilm,
Manuscripts Dept. Alderman Library, University of
Virginia.

C. Secondary Sources

- Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission: File No. 2-92,
Oaklands (Malvern).
- "Time Almost Ran Out on Neglected Home," Daily Progress,
Oct. 20, 1977, p. D 10.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken at the School of Architecture of the University of Virginia, during the Fall Semester, 1982. Under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture, the documentation was produced by Rebecca Price-Wilkin, Graduate Student in Architectural History. The material was donated to the Historic American Buildings Survey. It was not edited by members of the HABS staff, nor produced under HABS supervision.